1—Colonel Lindbergh and his bride, the former Anne Morrow, leaving the Morrow mansion at Englewood, N. J., immediately after their marriage. 2—Students of the professional schools of Mexico City in Mexico demonstration against new regulations. 3—Roger Q. Williams and Lewis A. Yancey at Old Orchard Beach, Maine, ready for their projected flight to Rome.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

House Passes Tariff Bill Boosting the Duties on Nearly All Articles.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

IMPORT duties on many agricultural and industrial products are raised to new high levels by the Hawley tariff bill which was passed by the house of representatives. The final vote was 264 to 147. Twelve Republicans voted against the measure, but no one other hand twenty Democrats, mostly from the Southern states, voted for it. The dozen Republicans in opposition were: A. H. Andresen, Victor Christgau, Frank Clague, G. G. Goodwin and C. G. Selvig (Minn.), Merlin Hull (Wis.), E. H. Campbell (Iowa), C. A. Christopherson (S. D.), W. J. Hainey (Ida.), W. P. Lambertson (Kan.), F. H. La Guardia (N. Y.), and Jacob L. Seger (Pa.).

The Republicans from central agricultural states voted against the bill chiefly because of failure to boost duties on dairy and other farm products high enough to offset the increase of the imposition of duties on building materials. The increased duty on sugar was the chief reason for the adverse vote of Representative La Guardia.

All of the more important changes made in the tariff by the measure are upward except that the rate on children's books are reduced. So, too, is the rate on cattlehes, if any.

The bill ends the terms of members of the present bipartisan tariff commission and provides for the appointment of seven new members on a nonpartisan basis, with salaries of $12,000. The flexible tariff system is retained, but with a change in formula for the ascertainment of costs.

The senate finance committee, to whose hands the Hawley bill is now committed, will take several months to rewrite the measure, after which it will be debated by the senate. During that period, it is hoped, congress can take a recess and escape the heat of the summer weather.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S first Memorial day address, delivered at Arlington national cemetery, was an earnest plea to all the nations of the world to join in the peace movement by making the Kellogg pact effective. He urged that they all reduce their naval armaments and navy building programs to the limit required by the needs of national defense. The maintenance of permanent peace, the President declared, would be the highest honor that could be conferred on the memory of those who had died in war.

MRS. MABEL WILLEBRANDT recently secured assistant attorney general in charge of dry law prosecutions, and the President accepted the resignation in a letter expressing deep regret at her leaving the government service and appreciation of the work she has done. She is to become Washington counsel for the Aviation corporation.

Reports that Mrs. Willebrandt planned to leave the government had been current since it became known that President Hoover had no intention of placing her in charge of prohibition enforcement when the dry bureau is transferred from the treasury department to the Department of Justice. It was stated in Washington that Mr. Hoover wanted to see that Mrs. Willebrandt's successor until about the time she retires, which will be June 15.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S special law enforcement commission held its first meetings and began the work of organization to get in readiness for its gigantic task which it is believed will keep it busy for two years. In a brief address to the commission the President said:

"It is my hope that the commission shall secure an accurate determination of fact and cause, following them with constructive, courageous conclusions which will bring public understanding and command public support of its solutions. The general public approval of the necessity for the creation of this commission and the extraordinary universality of [illegible] made

[illegible] ...ership are in themselves evidences of the responsibility that lies upon you and of the great public concern in your work and of the hopes that you may succeed.

"I do pray for the success of your endeavors, for by such success you will have performed one of the greatest services to our generation."

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH and Miss Anne Morrow were married Monday afternoon at the Morrow estate just outside of Englewood, N. J., and the cohorts of reporters and news photographers, who have dogged every move of the young couple, knew nothing about it until the affair was all over and the bride and groom had sped away in an automobile. Much as the people of the United States are interested in Lindy and his doings, a gleeful chuckle ran all across the country when it was learned that he had put one over on the press and camera men. The wedding ceremony was of the simplest, with no bridesmaid or best man and with only members of the families present. The nuptial service was conducted by Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown of Union theological seminary, a close friend of Ambassador Morrow. At its conclusion Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh entered a waiting automobile, cleverly evaded pursuing reporters who thought they were just going for a ride, and disappeared entirely from the ken of the public.

MME. ROSIKA SCHWIMMER'S long fight for naturalization in the United States came to an end when the Supreme court affirmed the decision of the federal district court that the famous Hungarian pacifist was ineligible to become an American citizenship. The majority of the high tribunal, in an opinion read by Justice Sutherland, reversed the Circuit Court of Appeals and found with the Chicago District Court that Mademoiselle Schwimmer's admitted lack of nationalistic sense and boasted "unconventional pacifism" make her "liable to be incapable of that attachment for and devotion to the principles of our Constitution that is required of aliens seeking naturalization." Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Sanford dissented.

ANOTHER decision by the Supreme court upheld the Presidential "pocket veto" which has been used by nearly all Presidents to kill legislation they deemed undesirable. The opinion interpreted for the first time that section of the Constitution which provides that bills not signed by the President within ten days or returned without his signature before congress adjourns shall not become law. It came as a blow to those advocates of farm relief measures, and to many others who insisted that the Muscle Shoals resolution, "pocket vetoed" by President Coolidge at the end of the first session of the last congress, became law without his signature.

Senator Norris at once introduced another resolution identical with the one killed, and it was reported favorably by the committee on agriculture, but the Nonpartisan had little hope that the senate could act on it before the summer recess.

REPARATIONS experts reached an almost complete agreement in Paris and if the German government can be adjusted the great problem still soon be solved. As the plan stands Germany will pay a total of about eight and a half billion dollars over a period of fifty-six years, the annuity figure being approximately $487,900,000. Payments under this Young plan are to begin September 1, the matter of early evacuation of the Rhineland, being purely political, was not considered by the experts. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German foreign minister, announced he would go to Paris Monday, when it was hoped the Belgians and France would reach a settlement of certain disputes that hampered full agreement.

AMANULLAH has abandoned his efforts to regain the throne of Afghanistan and has issued through India on his way to Italy, where he will reside. The former king would believe Bacha Sakao, who seized the throne, will be able to retain it very long, his possible successor being Gen Nadir Khan.

King's Title in Jamaica Is That of "Supreme Lord"

Kingston, Jamaica.—This is the only British colony in the world where George V is not the king. Here he is the "Supreme Lord of Jamaica," for when the agents of Cromwell wrested the Spanish power in the West Indies in 1655, Jamaica was granted to Cromwell and retains to this day. "Supreme Lord of Jamaica" was the title assumed by Cromwell. The statue of Queen Victoria in Kingston is inscribed "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India and Supreme Lady of Jamaica."

Holds Blood Record

New York.—Thomas Kane, forty-three years old, ferry deck hand and father of three children, believes he has the record for two hours in body else. His record is 99 transfusions.

Strangest Migration

This is the season of the return of the caribou to Alaskan feeding grounds. These animals travel in a huge circle below the arctics, visiting their feeding grounds once a year. Seven million animals are in the herd.

Liechtenstein

A Young Liechtensteiner.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

WHEN Prince Johan II of the little principality of Liechtenstein died a few weeks ago in his eighty-ninth year, there came to an end the longest reign in the West since the days of Louis XIV of France, seventy-one years. But more than the reign of Johan ended. Under provisions which this fatherly monarch had made, his little mountain-rimmed domain ceases to have a princely ruler and becomes virtually a part of Switzerland.

If you are a map traveler, Liechtenstein-bound, follow the castled Rhine, skirt the Black Forest to Basel, swing east past the Falls to the shed at Friedrichshafen, and you are on the Lake of Constance, or Bodensee, shared by Switzerland, Austria, and Germany. Turn south for 20 miles up the broad valley between Switzerland and Austria and you reach the northern tip of the principality of Liechtenstein, which for the next 15 miles looks west across the Rhine.

To reach Liechtenstein in person requires self-discipline. One must leave Paris and Switzerland behind and stop short of Vienna and Budapest. Or, if one is homing in the Czar, aboard the Budapest sleeper just before 8 a.m. and before 9 one may arrive at Bucha, Switzerland. A few miles to the east you will be set down at Schaan-Vaduz, the Liechtenstein station between Schellenberg and Vaduz, more economic units and fiefs of the Roman Empire.

To the right the narrow plain between mile-high mountain and the Rhine stretches away toward Sargans, off the north tip of the Lilliputian land. To the left is the "low country."

One who thinks of the principality as a part of the Swiss customs union expects the small mountain-side state to be west of the Rhine, leaning against St. Gallen instead of hanging to the shoulder of Vorarlberg. But political changes hurdle a river easier than mountain-high mountains do. Until 1919, free Liechtenstein was economically allied to Austria. The K. K.'s' decoding talent and kingcraft, on the Schaan post office, though partly obliterated, is still visible.

Agriculture and Industry.

Here the Rhine is no romantic river for deep-water sailors, with a prima donna mermaid parading her breasts before bobbed-haired tourists. It is a shallow, muddy, braided bed, now in spots, now foaming with the force of Alpine glaciers that has taken the river in hand, overcome its meandering habits, and confined it between wooden, though carving, banks.

Between the Rhine and the swayback ridge of Liechtenstein is a narrow plain devoted to hay, corn, and grain, with orchards here and there, already poplar-marking some roads and vineyards on the gentler slopes. At the place where it curls up to cliff and mounting meadow, a road, split into a T by the Schellenberg, unites the valley towns from Ruggell and Schaanwald to Klein Mels.

Schaan, with 1,400 inhabitants, is at the focus of the valley branches and the short International road to Buchs. Its chief landmark is a sharp-spired church whose architect borrowed inspiration from the needles of rock above him.

To the right the moving-machine blade of a Swedish factory roof cuts the green of pine and beech. Farther south is the capital, with the old chateau, founded on Roman ruins, hanging over it like an eagle perched above its prey and looking at the eagle between its feet.

To the right of the castle the border green forest, veiling the faces of half-domes upon whose tops are pleasure plateaus, merges the broken pattern of the rolling Triesenberg, whose chalet groups dot a dark-line region between barren terminal mountains. Below is Triesen, from whose one factory chimney after cool season woos winter ties up the otherwise inexhaustible water power.

The mowing-machine blade between Schaan and Vaduz edges a spinning-mill roof. The Triesen smokestack rises above the looms of an allied weaving mill equipped with the latest apparatus for humidifying the atmosphere. The raw cotton comes from America. The cloth is sold in Budapest. The 200 weavers come from the valley towns and down from the Triesenberg.

Views of Mountain and Valley.

South of Triesen there is little evidence of man's works. At Balzars a large memorial church and a rock mass surmounted by Burg Gutenberg, never captured, but now used as a hotel, are dwarfed by the Mittaspitze and the Falknis, and are almost lost in the broadened plan whence a valley road mounts Luzenstieg. At the foot of the Swiss Flaschenberg, which balances the Schellenberg, is Klein Mels. The small cluster of homes is merged into a green plain cut by a white road leading to the Klein-Mels Trubbach bridge, one of the four-covered wooden structures which furnish communication with Switzerland across the main-timed Rhine.

To north, the arms of the Y confine a wide triangle of level, marshy land, with three small groups of houses spaced across its farther edge. Above them rises the Schellenberg, a low rolling hill dwarfed by flanking mountains.

Above Schaan towers a wild rock face, scarred and torn by time's stripped. Along in the southern part of the landscape is the Falknis group, almost as rugged. Between the 7,000-foot Kuhrastspitze, a 8,420-foot Falknis the country's backbone dips to about 4,000 feet, and the car may look across this saddle to the Naafkopf, whose 8,841 feet, shared with Austria and Switzerland, marks the highest of a dozen or so more-than-mile-high peaks in this gorge peripheral city.

At the sag in the ridge the country road saves a few feet of height by means of a short tunnel piercing the spur. Triesenberg against St. Gallen instead of hanging to the shoulder of Vorarlberg. But political changes hurdle a river easier than mountain-high mountains do. Until 1919, free Liechtenstein was economically allied to Austria. The K. K.'s' decoding talent and kingcraft, on the Schaan post office, though partly obliterated, is still visible.

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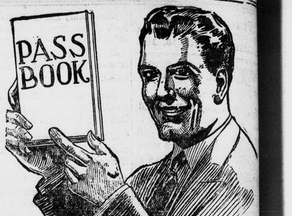

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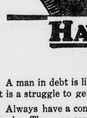

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THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1929

Appomattox Forest Fires

The Forest fire record of Appomattox county for the spring of 1929 as compared with the same period in 1928. The period covered is from January 1, to June 30, for the two years.

By J. P. Andrews,
District Forester

In the spring of 1928, seven forest fires were reported in Appomattox county, which burned an area of 1011¼ acres and caused damage estimated at $1910.00. The average area burned per fire was 144.4 acres.

During the following spring of 1929, foor forest fires occured, and burned only 52 acres, doing damage estimated at at $439.00. The average area burned per fire was 13 acres.

The above record undoubtedly shows tremendouos progress in forest fire control, which may be attributed to several controlling reasons.

First, the spring fire season of 1929 was shorter than the spring before, yet there were several periods of extreme fire danger beyond anything experienced in the spring before. A shorter danger period undoubtedly lessens the risk, but the extreme weather conditions made the control of such fires as got started much more difficult. The use of better judgment and more care on the part of those using open-air fires has done much to prevent the starting of forest fires. For this the citizens of the county deserve thanks. Ahe Chief Forest Warden has been able to give more of his time this spring than was possible in the spring before, to forest fire preventive work.

The result of such work is shown in the resulting record above stated.

The reduction in area burned was affected by reason of the more effective organization under the progressive law passed by the Legislature of 1926, which paved the way for organized, paid, fire fighting crews. There are at the present time fourteen of these fire fighting crews in Appomattox county, equipped with modern fire fighting tools, ready to move as promptly as they have notice of the existence of a forest fire. Each crew is headed up by a commissioned State Forest Warden. The crews are geographically located on the county in relation to the forest area where the greatest fire danger exists. It is needless to say that such an organization, equipped with fire fighting tools who take the responsibility for controlling forest fires can hold them to much smaller areas than would be possible under the old voluntary plan, which depended upon tthose who would volunteer their services in fighting forest fires. Under that plan, such tools as could be picked up by the volunteers as they went to the fire were used, but ucually there was only partly enough tools to equip the men present and thus the control of the fire was slowed up.

The need for a lookout tower, located on a high point in the county is clearly seen by those responsible for the controlling of forest fires, and it is hoped that the state can meet this need in the near future. With such a tower, occupied by a watchman, who could look over the whole country, connected with at least the chief warden by telephone, fires could be reported as promptly as they get started. The warden and a fire fighting crewwould then be able to more promptly control the fire while it is still small and less difficult to handle. The area burned over by each fire could be expected to be less than if the fire had burned for sometime before being reported to the warden. A steel lookout tower, with only slight maintenance cost, should last almost indefinitely; yet the use of such a tower might save damage to the forest of the country in one year sufficient to cover the full cost of purchasing and installing such a tower.

The above record, which is the second best in the Piedmont District for this year, could not have been possible but for the valuable cooperation of the people as a whole and especially that of the Times-Virginian and its owner. Mr. Clement has always shown a kind interest in the forestry problems of the county and has given generously of his energy for the advancement of this work.

The total area of Appomattox County is 218,880 acres. The forest land area is 129,899 acres. Nearly 60% of the total area, therefore, needs forest fire protection. Whether this vast area is to be an asset or a liability to the county is undoubtedly a matter of every one of her citizens.

The writer wishes to take this opportunity to express his appreciation and also the appreciation of the forest warden organization for the splendid support of the landowners of the county, both collectively and individually.

Miss Bettie Wheeler

His fine old ady died at her home here Sunday in the 88th year of her age. Deceased is survived by three sisters—Mrs. Gervude Paulette, of Lynchburg; Mrs. Steger, of Buckingham and Miss Ella Wheeler with whom she lived here. She had been a member of the Presbyterian church from childhood and her remains were interred at Union church cemetery, the service being conducted by her pastor, Rev. R. E. Redding on Monday afternoon.

STONEWALL NEWS

Miss Lizzie Rice, of Richmond, spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Anderson.

Quite a number from Stonewall attended the graduating exercises at Appomattox Monday night. Margaret Neighbors and John Alvis were members of the class of '29. Francis Hamilton and Marshall Stratton received certificates in the commercial course.

Mrs. G. L. Jacobs and daughters, Bettie and Dot, left Tuesday for Richmond, after spending some time with the formers parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stratton.

Miss Armida Alvis left Wednesday for Washington, where she will join Miss Virginia Marshall, of Northern Neck on their way to New York and sail Friday for Europe on a tour of that country for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Alvis and little daughter, Jacqulin, of Richmond, spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Alvis.

Miss Lucille O'Brien and Mr. H. C. Pulliam, of Appomattox, were guests of Miss Annie Alvis Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Mary Anderson visited Miss Mandane Anderson at Appomattox Sunday night and Monday.

Be sure to see "Hearts and Diamonds" at Stonewall Saturday night by Concord talent.

Death

Willie Brown, son of William and Mitt Cheatham Brown of Campbell county died Friday in the home of Mr. S. T. Moore near Stonewall, age 33 years.

He is survived by his parents, five brothers and sisters and his wife, Carsia Moore, and son, also a son by his first wife, Miss Womack.

Funeral services were held Saturday at Reedy spring church, where he was a member, conducted by Rev. Tyree of Concord. He was laid to rest in the church cemetery by his first wife. "Nearer My God To Thee, Shall We Gather At the River and Jesus Lover of My Soul" were hymns sung. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved widow and family.

Dear Times:—

After a long silence Rip Van Winkle has awakened and will again contribute a few items for your newsy paper. The writer is spending a few weeks in the south and meeting many old friends. After an absence of three years. * It was a great pleasure to me to go on an automobile trip through several counties and cities. I also visited the great Nitrate plant and Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, Alabama in the heart of the Tennessee Valley. It would be worth a trip to Alabama to see that great construction, it would be a great thing if it was put in operation, this writer also visited several cities of interest, Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia, which is located near the dam. my trip continued through the Tennessee Valley and on through Decota. This is also a beautiful country, cotton is the principal crop, every way you look you will see cotton fields. It is considered to be the best money crop. In Alabama crops are all late this year on account of so much rain, people could not get their crops planted, but we are having some pretty weather now.

Rural Carriers Meet

The Appomattox and Buckingham rural letter carriers met here this week in the directors' room of the Farmers' National Bank. Notwithstanding the condition of the roads a large number of carriers met and discussed matters of importance for the good of the service. President L. J. Morris, Vice-president Lilie Pulliam and Secretary-Treasurer C. T. Simpson, were all re elected to their respective places for another year. Messrs. Morris, Owens, Martin, Simpson and Pulliam were elected delegates to the state meeting of rural carriers which will be held early in July at Alexandria. Addresses were made by Messrs. Kirkland of Concord, and Howerton of Spout Spring. The carriers are much interested in the Reese good road bill now pending in Congress which if enacted into law will be of a great help to all carriers as well as to all country people.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.

An Analysis Indicates Democratic Success In November

Roanoke World News in Review of Political Situation Shows That Argument Used by One Democratic Candidate for Governor Is Without Merit

Roanoke, Va.—The World News here published the following editorial on success of Democratic party in November:

ELECTION COMPARISONS

Virginia Democratic leaders, interviewed by the Richmond News Leader yesterday, predicted a Democratic victory of not less than 65,000 in the November general election for Governor and other State officers. It may be worth while to examine this forecast in the light of some official figures. In the Democratic election of last November, the only time Virginia has gone Republican in a generation, the official vote was: For Herbert Hoover, 164,609; for Alfred E. Smith, 140,146; for Thomas, Socialist, 250; for Foster, Workers Party, 179; for Reynolds, Social Labor, 174; Hoover plurality, 24,263.

In the same election Virginia elected ten members of the House of Representatives, naming seven Democrats and three Republicans. Some of the Democrats were without opposition and so fell considerably behind the Presidential vote in the number of ballots cast. The total vote cast in Virginia for Congressmen was 206,265, divided as follows: For Democratic candidates, 206,513; for Republican candidates, 97,455; for candidates of all other parties, 2,056; giving the Democratic majority for Congress 106,521.

The Democratic candidate for President was frankly not popular in Virginia, and his choice of a chairman was regarded in this State as a mistake. Yet, 140,146 Virginians voted for the Democratic ticket in the Presidential election, as compared with 206,513 who voted for Democratic candidates for Congress. That 140,146 may be regarded as unshakable Democrats who may be counted on to support the party ticket, whatever may be the result of August primary.

Of the 164,609 votes cast for Mr. Hoover, the most ardent of Republican leaders have never claimed more than 100,000 as any way permanent members of their party. The Republican party in Virginia only gave Coolidge 75,315 votes in 1924, against John W. Davis; and only gave Harding 87,456 votes against Cox in 1920. In the election of Congressmen in 1924, the Democrats cast 165,016 ballots and the Republicans 63,051.

Taking the Republican vote of last November at the estimate of Republican leaders, not over 100,000, it is indicated that the number of Democrats who left their party on account of the prohibition, or Tammany, or Catholic issues, numbered some 60,000. A majority of that number, like former Senator W. L. Andrews, of Roanoke, have already returned to the Democratic party. In fact, a majority of the voters who left their party on one of the opposing organization, but simply voted for Democrats to vote for them in the Democratic nominee.

The statement printed by the News Leader indicates a probable total vote in November of 280,000, of which the Democrats should poll 180,000, with 114,000 assigned to the Republican and independent candidates. That estimate contemplates a turnout of the voters who have not been and not known before in a gubernatorial election. In Republican contests, four years ago, the result was: Democratic, 107,373; Republican, 72,592; total vote, 144,970. Four years before, when Henry W. Anderson made a vigorous campaign for governor against Lee Trinkle, the result was: Democratic, 137,468; Republican, 63,732; total vote, 201,200. It will be seen that in no recent election for Governor has the Republican party polled half as many votes as the Democrats.

Check of the State shows the Republican vote about 20,000 short of what it was in the 1924 presidential election. There was not the same attendance at the poll tax payments this year that there was last year. And there has not been the large amount of money brought into the State as in the Coolidge campaign, either for the Republican ticket or for the Cannon organization as was available for the Democratic campaign, when both headquarters were practically financed.

Friends of one of the three Democratic candidates have been attempting to spread the propaganda that he should be nominated for the reason that he would most certainly be elected in November—that he would be less objectionable than the others to leaders of the Cannon movement. Bishop Cannon's statement does not indicate that one of the Democratic candidates, presumably Senator Glass, would be less objectionable to him than either of the others, but state he favors an independent candidate no one of the Democratic candidates if nominated, would receive the support in that quarter in November that the Democratic ticket in the Presidential election, as compared with 206,513 who voted for Democratic candidates for Congress. That 140,146 may be regarded as unshakable Democrats who may be counted on to support the party ticket, whatever may be the result of August primary.

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